

to Richmond. Col. Heintzelman had carried a rapid fire of shell, grape and canister. Our men fell upon their faces and most of the shot passed over. But six of the New-York 2d and two of the Ohio Regiments were wounded.

Gen. Mansfield will take a command in the army to-morrow. The Rebels beyond the bodies of the wounded soldiers left on the ground, and in some instances stripped and tied them to trees.

In the course of the battle, the New-York Fire Zouaves bravely attacked, and succeeded in turning the cavalry of the enemy, but with great loss to themselves. It is said that their colonel, Farrham, was killed.

Col. Sherman's Brigade suffered more severely than any of the others. Among the killed was Col. Slocum of the Second Rhode Island, and Col. Cameron of the 79th New-York. Gov. Sprague's horse was killed under him. Col. Hunter was very severely, but not dangerously, wounded by a piece of the shell which cut open one side of his face.

It is impossible to form any correct estimate of the number of killed and wounded. Some set it as high as 2,000, but this is mere conjecture. The loss of the enemy must have been at least as great as our own. Both armies fought bravely and desperately. A large number of commissioned officers were killed.

Early in the afternoon a cousin of Ex-Congressman Roger A. Pryor came up to some of the Wisconsin troops, mistaking them for a part of a corps in his own army, and said, "Boys, we are whipped." The boys took him into custody.

Gen. Mansfield will doubtless command the regiments which have moved over to-night.

Collector Goodrich of Boston, who left Bull's Run at 11 o'clock this morning, has just arrived. About 9 o'clock last night, the commanders of divisions and of brigades, and colonels of regiments, were called into Gen. McDowell's quarters at Centerville to receive their final instructions for to-day. The night was clear, and the moon shone upon thousands of soldiers bivouacking in the open air for miles and miles. At 2 o'clock, they began to move to their respective positions, filling up all the roads, and marching forward and by the flank.

The first firing was about six o'clock from artillery stationed on the left, on the hill which overlooks Bull's Run. To the right of the road another battery soon began to play upon the enemy. The latter only was responded to by the rebels.

Up to nearly 11 o'clock the infantry had taken no part in the engagement, but the artillery kept up a rapid fire. Mr. Goodrich saw one of his shells bursting in the air like a balloon, and heard them constantly whizzing a quarter of a mile to the left.

No killed or wounded were brought in while he was on the ground. He heard no musketry firing on the way home.

Gen. McDowell was aware of the immense disparity of forces, knowing Johnston had reinforced Beauregard.

The 15th, 35th, and 26th Regiments, New-York, have crossed the Potomac, and marched toward Fairfax.

If we can hold possession of Bull's Run, we have beaten the Rebels at Manassas, as we thus cut off their supply of water, and they will soon be obliged to retreat.

It is said by deserters and spies from Manassas, that the Rebels have no real information respecting the numbers of our forces, their estimates varying from 20,000 to 150,000. Probably Beauregard, however, has knowledge on this point, which he does not communicate.

WASHINGTON, July 21—3 p. m.

Dispatches from Fairfax Court-House received from time to time, from 10 o'clock up to 1:45, speak of heavy cannonading up to the latter hour, sometimes to the right, sometimes to the left; sometimes nearer, sometimes more distant. Guns were discharged as rapid as two a minute.

It is certain that a battle along the whole line is going on, with, as yet, doubtful results.

Gen. Scott is perfectly confident of the result. He went to church as usual, and half an hour since was asleep. He does not believe the enemy's force is 70,000, although the latest intelligence so estimates it.

Two more dispatches have been received. That dated a little after 2 o'clock, says that the firing was still going on actively. That dated 2:45 speaks of the cannonading as somewhat less active, more toward the left, and somewhat more distant, and adds that the musketry firing had greatly increased.

This indicates that our army was getting the better of the Rebels, and following them up toward the Junction.

From those who have seen all the dispatches we learn that there is no doubt that our troops have crossed Bull Run, captured the batteries which gave trouble on Thursday, and are following up their advantage, but that the resistance is fierce and determined. The news is regarded as, on the whole, satisfactory.

It is not certain that Johnston's whole force is yet at the Junction, since transportation by a one-horse railroad is slow. But had Gen. McClelland been in Gen. Patterson's place, he could not have got beyond Winchester, at present.

The escaped Connecticut man, whose story we telegraphed you last night, says that when our troops were attacked on Thursday, the Massachusetts 1st were extended around to the left, and came upon the intrenchments of the enemy before either party discovered the other. The Rebels immediately sprang to their arms, when our men cried, "Hold!" The Rebels inquired,

"Who are you?" "Massachusetts 1st," was the response. "Don't you see you are just the men we want to shoot?" and they fired.

One man received a number of balls, and, falling dead, rolled into their intrenchments, where they cut him up with sabers. They battered one or two others over their heads and faces with the butts of their muskets, and we have now in hospital one poor fellow whose face was cut and bruised to pieces in this way.

The feeling against Gen. Patterson is very strong. He had orders peremptory and repeated to follow up Johnston, and to keep attacking him until he forced him into an engagement.

There is no doubt that Johnston succeeded in having Beauregard.

To the Associated Press.

CENTREVILLE, July 21, 1861, }  
via Fairfax Court-House. }

We have successfully outflanked the enemy. At 21 o'clock this morning the various regiments about Centerville were formed for the march, and at 3 o'clock they were in motion in the direction of Perryville, leaving Bull's Run to the left. At 6 o'clock the first gun was fired by a 30-pound rifled cannon, sent ahead to batter the masked batteries, that might be encountered on the road. There was no reply from the enemy, and the advance moved on.

At Gen. McDowell's headquarters, three miles beyond Centerville, the greater part of the army moved to the right to avoid a bridge some distance beyond, and to have been underlined. They will pass over upon pontoons prepared by Capt. Alexander of the Engineer Corps, and who has inspected the country minutely in a previous reconnaissance, and to whom, in a great measure, the plan of the campaign is due.

A general battle is expected to-day or to-morrow, and which will probably decide the fate of the whole campaign.

If Gen. Johnston has not yet formed a junction with Gen. Beauregard, he will be entirely cut off by this maneuver, and thrown back upon the mountains, his army will become utterly demoralized, and probably fall into the hands of Gen. McClelland, who is advancing beyond the Blue Ridge; and if he has formed a junction with Gen. Beauregard, it opens our communication with Gen. Patterson's column, and thus reinforced, the Federal Army can crush out opposition.

If we are driven back the army can retreat upon Centerville, and keep open communications with Washington. If Gen. Beauregard remains where he is his communication in the rear are endangered, and Manassas Junction being situated in the apex of a triangle formed by railroad, a movement in his rear would destroy his communications with Richmond.

The only danger the Federal troops ran by this flank march would be by a sudden advance of Gen. Beauregard upon Centerville, interrupting communications, and cutting off our supplies. But this maneuver would be desperate, as cutting himself off from supplies and place himself in an exhausted country, and between the Federal troops and the Potomac.

The 6th New-York Regiment was assigned the post of honor in advance. The members of this regiment have agreed unanimously to serve although their time is now out.

All the New-York regiments will follow this example.

For five hours one steady column of troops passed through Centerville.

The morale of the soldiers is excellent, and all are anxious for a battle, and when informed of the purpose to advance, the enthusiasm was beyond all description.

It is supposed that Gen. Beauregard's forces are larger than ours.

A battle is imminent at any moment. It may not take place till to-morrow night.

Telegraphic wires are rapidly following the army, and offices were opened this morning at Fairfax Court-House, with Messrs. Boell and Benton as army operators.

CENTREVILLE, 4 P. M.

Gen. McDowell has ordered the reserves now here under Col. Miles, to advance to the bridge over Bull's Run, on the Warrenton Road.

The following bulletins were received in official quarters, during the progress of the battle, from the telegraph station about four miles from Bull's Run: FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, July 21—11 A. M.

There is rapid firing from heavy guns, and frequent discharges of musketry.

11:40 A. M.—The fighting is very heavy and apparently more on our left wing.

11:50.—There is evidently a battle toward our left in the direction of Bull's Run, and quite north. The firing is very rapid and heavy.

1:45.—Heavy guns are heard again, and apparently nearer. The musketry is heavy, and nearer.

2 P. M.—The musketry is very heavy, and drawing much nearer. There is evidently a movement more to our left.

2:45 P. M.—The firing is a little farther off, and apparently in the direction of the Junction. Less heavy guns and more light artillery, as near as I can judge.

3 P. M.—The firing has ceased ten minutes since.

3:30 P. M.—The firing has almost entirely ceased, and can only be heard with difficulty. I shall telegraph no more unless there should be a renewal of the battle which has been so gloriously fought for the old Stars and Stripes, and from all indications here our troops have at least stood their ground.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE—3:50 P. M.

Our courier has not yet returned. Quartermaster Barton of the 2d Regiment of Michigan has just passed, and says that the officers, men, and citizens at Centerville saw a general engagement of the whole line had taken place three-and-a-half miles this side of Manassas, and that our troops had driven and forced the Rebels' lines back to Manassas.

We expect a courier now every moment.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE—4:45 P. M.

Two of our couriers have returned, but are unable to communicate in person with Gen. McDowell. One of our couriers was on the field of battle. He says our troops have taken three masked batteries, and forced the enemy to fall back and retire. He says the battle was general on Bull's Run for some distance. One of the batteries taken was in a wheat field, and the other some distance from it, and the third still further on.

5:20 P. M.—Another dispatch says that the Rebels have won the day. The loss on both sides is heavy, but the role of the rebels is complete. The batteries at Bull Run are silenced and two or three others taken.

5:45 P. M.—The firing has ceased. We shall send another courier there in a few minutes.

The courier went at 4 o'clock, and will be back soon.

A still later report, not official, but from apparently reliable source, as to the column under Colonel Heintzelman has followed the Rebels to Manassas Junction, and has opened on their intrenched camp, and was "so shelling" it.

The cannonading can occasionally be heard in Washington, from Georgetown Heights.

The Headquarters of the Army is inaccessible to-night, the President and Cabinet being privately with Gen. Scott and staff and other distinguished gentlemen.

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1861.

A most severe battle was fought to-day at Bull's Run Bridge. The conflict was desperate, lasting over nine hours.

The programme, as stated in the first dispatch from Fairfax Court-House, was carried out until the troops met with a succession of masked batteries, which were attacked with vigor and success, after a severe loss of life. Our troops advanced as follows:

Colonel Richardson, who distinguished himself in the previous engagement, proceeded on the left with four regiments of the Fourth Brigade to hold the battery on the hill on the Warrenton road, in the vicinity of the place where the last battle was fought. The flank movements were described in the first dispatch.

Schenck's and Sherman's brigades, of Gen. Tyler's division, advanced by the Warrenton road, while Col. Heintzelman's and Hunter's division took the fork of the Warrenton road, to move between Bull's Run and Manassas Junction.

Col. Key's brigade remained at Centerville.

Information was received by Gen. Tyler's command of the existence of the enemy's battery, commanding the road. Our troops were then formed in battle array.

The 2d New-York and 1st Ohio on the left; and the 2d Ohio and 2d Wisconsin, and 7th, 13th, and 6th Regiments of New-York, on the right. Col. Miles's division followed in the rear.

The first range gun was fired by Sherman's battery at 10 minutes of seven.

The Rebels did not return his shot until an hour and a half afterward. When Colonel Hunter's division came upon another battle became general. Colonel Hunter's movement to gain the rear of the enemy was almost a success. The enemy's position was opened up by several of Charles's howitzers, followed by slight skirmishing. The Rebels rapidly received reinforcements from Manassas Junction after the attack was opened.

The battle consisted of a succession of fires from masked batteries, which opened in every direction (when one was silenced its place was supplied by two), and in the daring charges of our infantry in unmaking them, the 2d Ohio and 2d New-York Militia were marched by flank through the woods by a new made road within a mile of the main road, when they came on a battery of eight guns, with four regiments flanked in the rear.

Our men were immediately ordered to lie down on either side of the road, in order to allow two pieces of artillery to pass through and attack the work, when this battery opened upon us and killed, on the third round, Lieut. Dempsey of Company G, New-York 2d, and Wm. Maxwell, a drummer, and seriously wounded several others.

Our troops were kept for 15 or 20 minutes under a galling fire, they not being able to exchange shot with the enemy, although within a stone's throw of their batteries. They succeeded in retiring in regular order, and with their battery.

The most gallant charge of the day was made by the New-York 6th, 7th, and 13th, who rushed up upon one of the batteries, firing as they proceeded with perfect effect, and attacking it with the bayonet's point. The yell of triumph seemed to carry all before it. They found that the rebels had abandoned the battery and only taken one gun, but this success was acquired only after a severe loss of life, in which the 6th most severely suffered. And it was reported that Lieut. Col. Nugent was among the first killed.

The Zouaves distinguished themselves by their epistolary assaults on the batteries at the point of the bayonet, but it is feared that 3 o'clock p. m. it was generally understood that we had hemmed in the enemy entirely, and that they were gradually retreating; that Col. Hunter had driven them back in the rear; that Col. Heintzelman's command was meeting with every success, and that it required but the reserve of Gen. Tyler's division to push on to Manassas Junction.

A Mississippi soldier was taken prisoner by Hasbrouck of the Wisconsin regiment. He turned out to be Brigadier-Quartermaster Pryor, cousin to Roger A. Pryor. He was captured with his horse, as he by accident rode into our lines. He discovered himself by remarking to Hasbrouck, "We are getting badly cut to pieces." "What regiment do you belong to?" asked Hasbrouck. "The 19th Mississippi," was the answer. "Then you are my prisoner," said Hasbrouck.

From the statements of this prisoner it appears that our artillery has created great havoc among the rebels, of whom there are from 30,000 to 40,000 in the field under command of Gen. Beauregard, while they have a reserve of 75,000 at the Junction.

He describes an officer most prominent in the fight, distinguished from the rest by his white horse, as Jeff. Davis. He confirms the previous reports of a regiment of negro troops in the rebel forces, but says it is difficult to get them in proper discipline in battle array.

The position of the enemy extended in three lines in the form of a triangle, the apex fronting the center of our column. The area seems to have been filled with masked batteries.

At 7 o'clock this evening guns were still heard firing at short intervals.

The orders to move yesterday evening at 6 o'clock were countermanded till early this morning; our troops, meantime, cutting a road through the woods in order to flank the enemy's batteries.

The Secretary of War has received a dispatch that the fighting was renewed at Bull's Run this morning. Our troops engaged the enemy with a large force, silenced their batteries, and drove the Rebels back to the Junction.

The city is wild with joy.

The firing was heard in this city to-day from the direction of Bull's Run, from 11 till about 3. There was a cessation till nearly 5, and at 7 this evening the reverberation of cannon was still audible.

A gentleman, who arrived to-night, says, at 3 o'clock this afternoon the 2d and 3d New-York regiments were ordered to march forward from Vienna, the 1st sending their baggage back to Camp Trenton. Other troops were hurrying forward to the scene of hostilities, and there was much military excitement and bustle in the direction of all the camps.

The following is detailed Bull's Run, Saturday evening, half past 4 o'clock:

Five or six thousand of the enemy are seen retreating in direction of Manassas Junction.

Gen. Tyler, Richardson, Lieut. Col. Porter, and Major Horton have reconnoitered all day, and were fired upon by the enemy's pickets.

The Massachusetts 1st, under Col. Cowdin, Lieut. Col. Welles, Maj. Chandler, and Lieut. Col. Porter, detailed from the 15th, are in the advance.

At 1 o'clock Senator Wilson and Congressman Alley arrived on the ground, and were received with great enthusiasm.

Our pickets and those of the enemy are within gunshot of each other.

At this moment the advance are proceeding, sustained by several batteries, to regain Bull's Run.

Lieut. Col. J. J. Porter made an effort to procure the body of Lieut. Smith, of Boston, but was fired upon by the artillery of the enemy.

The best estimate we can make of the Rebel force around Manassas is about 50,000. The greatest enthusiasm prevails throughout the Union ranks.

Report has gained credence among Union officers that Gen. Johnston has effected a junction of his forces with those of Gen. Beauregard.

We can distinctly see Beauregard's house two miles distant.

Jefferson Davis is understood to be at Manassas Junction.

Col. Cowdin's Massachusetts 1st Regiment were fired on by rebel pickets several times last night, as they slept in the road on their arms.

If the resistance on the part of the rebels should be in proportion to the attack, a bloody battle will be the result, such as has never been seen in this continent.

The destination of Col. McCune's 37th Regiment has been changed to Manassas Junction, by way of Alexandria.

EFFECTS OF THE BATTLE IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1861.

The most intense excitement is everywhere existing to hear further from the field of battle. Every returning spectator of the events is immediately surrounded to relate his observations.

The demand for intelligence is insatiable, and many unauthenticated rumors prevail, which serve to confuse the truth. The smoke from the battle could be seen from the eminences in Washington.

A number of members of Congress, and even ladies, went to the neighborhood of Bull's Run to witness the battle. One of them reports Col. Hunter of the 3d Cavalry, acting as Major-General, was seriously, if not fatally wounded.

It is stated with confidence in all quarters that Col. Cameron of the 79th Regiment, and brother of the Secretary of War, and Col. Slocum of the 2d Rhode Island Regiment, were killed.

THE EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 21, 1861.

The 8th Penn. Virginia Regiment, reserve corps, Col. George M. Hays, left the city for Hagerstown this morning.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. DIX IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 21, 1861.

Gen. Dix arrived here to-day and will, to-morrow, superintend Gen. Banks, who will supercede Gen. Patterson.

The bridge across the Potomac to Harper's Ferry will be up to-morrow, making connection with the Winchester Road to Charles Town.

MORE TROOPS EN ROUTE.

PITTSBURG, July 21, 1861.

Col. Black's Regiment, Scott's Legion No. 2, have been ordered to be mustered into service and proceed directly to the main army in Virginia. Six of his companies are in Pittsburg and four in Philadelphia.

LOCAL MILITARY MATTERS.

To-day the 1st Regiment of the Sickles Brigade will start for Washington; breaking up camp at 9 a. m., and marching to the landing place near Fort Richmond, a steamer will convey it to Elizabethport, to depart by a train leaving not long after noon.

To-morrow the 2d Regiment of the same Brigade will take its departure, and the Webster Regiment of Boston will probably pass through the city.

On Wednesday the 3d Regiment of the Sickles Brigade will leave on its transportation for other than recruiting companies. It has not yet been arranged for further than as mentioned above.

NEW-YORK MOUNTED RIFLES—ELM PARK.

Messrs. Melville, Levi and Collier, of the Young Men's Christian Association, held divine service for this regiment yesterday, using the impressive service for the Young Men's Christian Association.

The three most important of the services were religious and patriotic addresses. The men all paid particular attention to the hymns. After which they were each presented with a book by the Association.

LAFAYETTE GUARD.

The officers of the 35th regiment held a meeting on Saturday night at their headquarters, Lafayette Hall, elected Mr. R. De Trobriand Colonel Commandant, in place of Eugene Le Gal, resigned.

LINCOLN CAVALRY.

Four companies of this regiment, which were raised in this city, have been mustered into the United States service, and are now encamped at Elm Park. Two of these companies are composed of Germans, who, on Saturday, elected the following officers: Captains, Frederick Schickel, August Harsand; 1st Lieutenants, Lambert Serron, Frederick Henderich; 2d Lieutenants, Joseph Krichky, Conner Emil; 1st Sergeants, Joseph Walter, H. Pelouski. All these officers have been long in active service, and many of the men now in their commands have served under them before. The three most important of the services were religious and patriotic addresses. The men all paid particular attention to the hymns. After which they were each presented with a book by the Association.

EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

The first regiment will leave Camp Scott early this morning, and take direct route to Washington; the second and third are expected to follow on Tuesday and Wednesday. This is the most important of the services were religious and patriotic addresses. The men all paid particular attention to the hymns. After which they were each presented with a book by the Association.

THE REGIMENT WHICH IS IN PROGRESS OF ORGANIZATION by Hungarian officers has decided to accept the name of Honvéd Regiment, honoring thereby the memory of those brave Hungarian warriors, who fought so faithfully for the support of the Constitution and the laws of their country.

All Hungarians in this city and vicinity who have seen service and are inclined to join this regiment are hereby requested to present themselves at headquarters, No. 367 Broadway.

COL. VAN ALLEN'S CAVALRY REGIMENT.

Capt. Fitzsimmons, of the 1st Cavalry Regiment, of this regiment, numbering 85 men, with their horses, left this city for Washington on Friday p. m. last, by special train via Elmira and Harrisburg. This company will reach Washington to-day. Lieut. Col. Mix left this city last evening for Washington to receive them there on their arrival. The 2d Cavalry Regiment, Capt. Flint, will move forward immediately to the front by two companies from Syracuse, one from Lewis, one from Orleans, and two companies from the three counties of Schoharie, Delaware and Otsego. The balance, making in all 12 companies, will be got ready and forwarded without delay. Several excellent cavalry officers have commands in this regiment, and the material of the whole cannot be surpassed in the service.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Recruiting for the navy is brisk. In this city 104 seamen and ordinary seamen were obtained last week. Some 5,000 have joined this branch of the service in New-York alone within a few months. Three thousand were mustered into the navy at Boston, since the 1st of April. Boston has New-Bedford 20,000 in all, while we have but a little office in Cherry street and one more. The stalworth whaler sent from New-Bedford are of the greatest value to the navy, and are generally intelligent and acceptable of being perfectly disciplined. We have managed to find crews for half a dozen ships, of different rates, since Monday last. The total amount of money now in the Treasury is \$2,800,000,000, 1,000,000,000, 257 sets of harness, beside large cargo of provisions and stores.

There is no material change in the state of affairs at the Navy-Yard, since we noticed movements there in detail. The North Carolina, receiving ship, 84; Bradywine, sailing ship, 35, in ordinary; Potomac, sailing ship, 10, in ordinary; and the ship, cutter, Harriet Lane, and the purchased steamers Rhode Island and Connecticut, are the vessels in the bay. Over 2,000 hands are employed, and the monthly disbursements average \$85,000.

The following are the Federal forces in this neighborhood to-day: Governor's Island, 67 men; Fort Hamilton, 575 men; receiving ship North Carolina, 2,322 men. Matters on Governor's Island and Fort Hamilton are as last reported.

It is said that before the expiration of this month the future permanent location of the Naval Academy will be made known. There is considerable competition going on in Washington between the Navy and the Army, and the Navy is the victor.

THE NORTH BRITON PASSED ON AT 2:30 P. M., HAVING BEEN DETAINED BY A GALE; HEAD WIND AND HEAVY RAINS.

York Representatives in Congress support the Fort Albany people.

We have had important news from the African Squadron. The capture of the slave Ardenwe, with 486 negroes on board, by the English cruiser Wrangler, is confirmed. The steam gunboat Mohican went to Bermuda for the mail on May 15. The Sumter went to cruise on the 6th, the corvette Portsmouth on the 14th, and the Constellation on the 16th. The Mohican was ordered to remain in the Gulf, but as they were at sea could not communicate there. She would shortly leave for home herself. The Commodore had transferred his flag temporarily to the Portsmouth sloop-of-war, going to St. Helena to look for a new storehouse site, as he wished to stop patronizing the Portuguese at Louisa for confining Mr. Birnie, who is still in duress.

FROM FORT PICKENS.

The United States Transport, City of New-York, Capt. Martin, arrived yesterday morning from Fort Pickens. Nothing of any importance had occurred since our last advices. The Wilson Zouaves were building sand-bags on Santa Rosa Island. All were in good health. All was well at the Fort. The City of New-York is the mails from the United States vessels at Fort Pickens.

The steam transport City of New-York, which arrived last night from Fort Pickens, brought four passengers, viz: Lieut. M. J. of the United States army, who was discharged by Col. Brown, commander at Fort Pickens, owing to his inebriation principles. He was born in Virginia. His occupation, Huntville, who fell down the hold of the vessel and injured his spine. Also, a fireman of the steam frigate Mississippi, who returns sick; and a volunteer, belonging to Col. Wilson's regiment.

MISTAKEN FOR A PRIVATE TEAR.

Capt. Loupe, of the brig Lucy Darlin, arrived yesterday from Nassau, reports, July 17th, Cape Hatteras bearing north-west 30 miles, was chased by United States gun-boat Albattross, which he mistook for a privateer and was endeavoring to run away from her. She however came up, and within a short distance a musket was pointed at her, but fortunately the cap only exploded. Capt. L. then hailed the Albattross, when a boat was sent on board, the 1st was overhauled, and the Lucy Darlin was then allowed to proceed. The whole affair was a mistake on both sides.

SAILING UNDER FALSE COLOMS.

The brig Stella, at this port, reports: July 4, latitude 25.45, longitude 83.31, spoke schooner A. V. de media de New-Orleans, from Matanzas for Havana, under British colors, 110 days out. Left schooner G. F. Kneeland of New-Orleans. She had been at V. Cruz as a fore-and-aft schooner, and in Minidlan had been altered with a fore-top and a spinnaker sail, and was fitted out for a privateer for the C. S. A. when she came on to Minidlan. She had the British flag at the peak, the Stars and Stripes at the fore, the Rebel flag at the main, and the Palma star in her rigging.

LETTER FROM GEN. ANDERSON.

The following letter has been received by his Honor Mayor Wood, from Gen. Anderson:</